

Martha Washington Case.

PRISONERS REMANDED FOR TRIAL.—THE VERY LATEST.—On the morning of the 6th inst. the Court was opened at Helena, and the counsel for the defence presented a bill of exceptions to the return of the Sheriff, and the prisoners averred that the original and amended return of Thompson (sheriff) showed no cause or reason, why they should be longer held in custody or imprisonment under said warrant, and asked to be discharged therefrom. The arguments of the counsel occupied three days, and the decision of the judge was deferred. Judge Adams proposed to give his decision on Monday last, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock.

By passengers in the splendid steamer Duke, which arrived last evening from New Orleans, we learn that on Monday last, Judge Adams, before whom an application was argued for the release of the parties, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, rendered his decision in the case, refusing to grant the application for discharge.

The Judge remarked incidentally, however, in the course of his decision, that in the main trial it would have to be proved by the prosecution that the parties charged were actually, and not by implication, within the jurisdiction of the courts of Phillips county, Arkansas, at the time the alleged crime was committed. This will, of course, release all the parties arrested, except Cummings and Holland, who were the only ones on the boat at the time of her burning.

After the decision was rendered, an application was made for an immediate trial, and was ably argued on both sides, but, as we learn by private telegraphic dispatch received last night at 10 o'clock, resulted in the postponement of the trial for sixty days.—[Cin. Com., 20th.

FOR NEBRASKA.—During the past three days a large number of persons have arrived in this city from various quarters, on their way to Nebraska Territory; and as but few boats were in port for Missouri river, they have been compelled to wait for boats to get ready to start. So great is the rush for passage, that although there are several boats in port, their cabins are full, even before they are advertised to leave. The Sonora dropped down to the levee on Saturday morning, from the docks, and before night every state room had been taken, and some twenty had purchased tickets for a berth on the floor.

The Honduras, which arrived on Sunday, and was advertised to leave again on Thursday next, her regular day, has been induced to go out this evening, two days in advance of her time. The Sam Cloon, which starts for Council Bluffs this afternoon, will be full, if she is not full already. Those bound for the new territory are going there to look at the country, with an eye to making it their future homes.—[St. Louis Rep.

The largest church in Europe is at St. Petersburg. It was begun in 1771, and in twenty years, two thousand men had not finished the walls. It is of polished marble, both outside and in; the pillars are of one piece, fifty feet high, the base and capitals of solid silver; but the greatest curiosity of all is a wooden box constructed to cover it from the weather.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., from this State, is about to introduce a resolution ordering the proper prosecuting officer to institute suits for the recovery of outfits paid to foreign ministers who have never gone on the missions to which they were appointed. Look out citizen Sammedary.

Bayard Taylor invariably receives fifty dollars for the delivery of his lectures, and has already cleared \$3,000 by them since his return.

A NOVELTY.—The most extraordinary operation we ever heard of, was performed on Tuesday by a locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad while coming through the farm of David McMechen. A valuable cow belonging to him, that was expected daily to have a calf, was on the track, and was torn limb from limb, the calf so suddenly brought into existence, being unhurt, and still alive and well. We doubt whether there is a locomotive in the country can beat that.—[Wheeling Times.

New Hampshire Election.

Although the returns do not yet indicate the exact result of the election in New Hampshire, enough is known to make Mr. Pierce feel that a "home thrust" has laid him low in the midst of his neighbors and friends.

To a sensitive man such a condemnation must "crush out" all the joy, power and place confer. His neighbors, his own "familiar friends," compelled by stern inexorable duty to lay aside all personal regard, all State pride, all sympathy of neighborhood kindness, and marching to the ballot box pronounce him an unfaithful servant.—It matters not if it should be that the Loco-focos have carried the State by a small majority, the rebuke is no less emphatic.—Mark, too, the cause. Treason to the North; yes, Treason. No word of lighter shade can convey the idea; Treason to humanity.

The ward in which Mr. Pierce lives, and in which his friend Mr. Baker, the gubernatorial candidate lives, gave a majority of 70 against the administration. Concord, entitled to ten representatives, elected eight flat footed opponents, and two anti-Nebraska Democrats. Thus was Mr. Pierce kicked out of his own house, his own ward, his own town. As the returns now stand, no Nebraska Senator can be sent to the United States Senate from New Hampshire.

It is said the Whigs and Free Soilers have gained 91 members of the Legislature since last year. Newport—Burke's town—elects two free-soil Whigs. Dover elects every opposition candidate, one of the number being John P. Hale, and these towns have been styled democratic Gibralters. The loss on the popular vote must be three thousand.—Remember too, that by authority from the White House, Nebraska was not a test question in this election, and from hill to hill of the Granite State was that question repudiated and the faithful urged to sustain their favorite son. The cup is a bitter one, but such iniquity must meet its just punishment, and the hemlock of popular indignation must be quaffed by traitorous lips.—[Cleveland Herald, 20th.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Mr. Phelps, who claimed and has occupied the seat of Senator from Vermont since the opening of Congress, was ejected to-day, with one thousand dollars in his pocket. Hair-splitting Badger could not go him, and Clayton's sophistry could not save him.

There is no mistaking the fact that a strong disposition exists in Congress to pursue ultra measures toward Spain for the seizure of the Black Warrior. A suspension of the neutrality law seems to be the prominent feature with a majority of members. Great excitement was apparent in the House this morning while the matter was under consideration.

The Clerks in the Post Office have resigned in consequence of low salaries.

The bill of the select committee of the House, proposes two Pacific railroads and telegraph lines. One commencing from the Mississippi at a point not north of the 37th parallel of north latitude, to San Francisco, and the other from some point on the western shore of Lake Superior, or Mississippi river in Minnesota, to the Pacific.

Sinking of the Avery

The officers of this unfortunate boat arrived here on the Duke, Sunday evening.—They state positively that the boat was struck by a snag. The engineer, Mr. Guthrie, was standing on the lower guard when she struck, and says that his first impression was that the whole side was knocked out of her. The carpenter jumped down into the hold, to see what was the matter, and by the time his feet had touched bottom, the water was up to his waist. The snag struck the larboard knuckle.

The officers state that the Avery was not heavily loaded, that her guards were more than a foot clear of the water. At the time there was a severe wind up the river, and the Glendale had stopped at Black Hawk point, on account of the waves, which, as she was deeply loaded, broke over her guards. The Avery was at the time so high out of the water, that the waves which stopped the Glendale did not wet her deck.—When the accident occurred, the Glendale

was within a hundred yards, and most of her passengers and officers saw the whole affair.

The loss of life was awful. Nineteen firemen and deck hands, ten negroes and five cabin passengers were known to have been drowned, and God only knows the number of poor steerage passengers who perished.—It is thought that perhaps fifty of them were lost, making the total loss of life *eighty-four*! But this estimate may vary twenty either way from perfect accuracy. How many persons were in the steerage is not known. There was a large crowd of emigrants and others who as usual, come upon the river at this season, and but few were saved.

The mate who was lost, and others got into the life boat which swamped in the waves, but they clung to it and were run down by the Sultana as she came to the rescue of the persons on the wreck. The mate was killed by the wheel of the Sultana. One man caught the wheel and was several times carried round but finally saved.

The Duke brought up a few fragments of the Avery's elegant furniture, some broken chairs, sofas, &c., also the carpet which has had the luck to be sunk twice.

We are happy to be informed that the Rev. Mr. Benson is safe. It was announced that he was drowned.—[Cin. Com.

TWO BOYS RESCUED FROM THE CAMANCHE INDIANS.—Last summer Mrs. Jane Adeline Wilson, and two boys, were made prisoners by the Camanche Indians. They were captured near Phantom Hill post, in Texas.—The escape of Mrs. Wilson, after enduring great hardships and sufferings, has been published; and a letter from Samuel O. Humes to the St. Louis Republican gives an account of the rescue of the two boys. Mr. Humes writes on the 11th of January, from Fort Washita, in the Choctaw nation.

"Ten days since, a boy about 12 years old, calling himself George Washington Wilson, was brought in near here, by Aaron Brown, an intelligent, educated Chickasaw Indian, who lives near this post. He had been out with some Shawnees for the last four months, trading for mules with Camanches. They found this white boy with the Camanches, in a very destitute condition respecting clothing, having but few rags on his person. Aaron Brown, with the characteristic nobleness of heart peculiar to his tribe, seeing the white boy in captivity, and badly used, proposed trading some goods for him. A few days passed before the trade was concluded. After giving several hundred dollars' worth of goods for the boy, the Camanches wanted to draw bargain, thinking they could extort more, as they perceived Brown manifested a desire to have the lad. A few days since I heard from Fort Arbuckle, situated 65 miles west of this post, that a white boy had been brought in there by some friendly Indians, who had bought him from the Camanches lately. This boy proves to be the brother-in-law of Mrs. Wilson, showing that all the captives are now safe.—Steps will be taken to restore them to their friends."

The Yale College Riot.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: Our thanks are due a friend for the privilege afforded us of copying the annexed extract from a letter, written by a young gentleman of this city, now a student at Yale College, dated New Haven, Conn., Saturday evening, March 18th:

"I was last night called out by the cry of 'Yale,' (our watchword in time of danger,) and found the students and firemen engaged in a general fight. It seems that some of the firemen had beaten one of the students very severely, for a trivial offence, and a large body of students went to demand satisfaction, but were overpowered by the firemen and driven to the College, pelted with bricks and stones. The firemen attempted to gain admittance into the College buildings by breaking down the doors and windows, and the fight then became general. The students barricaded the doors, and fought like tigers, with clubs, muskets, pistols and knives. One of the firemen was stabbed to the heart; another was shot through the head, and fell dead on the pavement, and several others were dangerously wounded.—None of the students were killed, but several severely wounded. No arrests have yet been

made. The firemen engaged numbered 500; the students 300. The firemen procured two cannon, loaded with slugs, and pointed them at the College doors, but they were spiked by a strong police force. This is truly a disgraceful affair, but the mayor and city authorities think that the students were not to blame in the matter, but driven to it by necessity. Great fears are entertained lest there should be another attack to-night; but we are ready for them, and a military company has been ordered out to keep the peace."

TREMENDOUS GALE.—ROOFS BLOWN OFF.—MARINE DISASTERS.—The wind which had blown strongly all day yesterday, at about six o'clock rapidly freshened until it blew the most tremendous gale which has been felt here for years. Dust and gravel flew in dense clouds, signs blew down, dry-goods boxes danced cotillions upon the side-walks.

A portion of the tin roof upon the store of Haywood, Wood & Co., Water-street, was rolled up; and part of the roof of Chittenden's Livery Stable was carried away; as was the gable end of a small building on River street. The lead which crowned the ridge of Plymouth Church was rolled up as if it had been paper.

As the evening trains came in, the waves made a clean breach over them, and it is wonderful that none of the depot buildings or piers were injured.

This morning the body of a man was found washed upon the railroad pier. He had evidently been in the water a long time as nearly all his clothes and hair had washed off.

The schooner Ohio, which went out yesterday with a load of coal for Sandusky, succeeded in regaining this port, with the loss of her deck load, part of which was thrown and part washed overboard.

The schooner Battles, which went out yesterday, light, for a cargo of lumber, is reported ashore near Avon point, but it is hoped she got into Black River.

The scow Mary Ann is ashore just above the west pier.—[Cleve. Herald Saturday.

A BROWNLOW PARAGRAPH.—Parson Brownlow makes the following announcement in the last received Knoxville Whig:

The editor of this paper proposes to deliver a discourse to-morrow, at Temperance Hall, at eleven o'clock, on the subject of human depravity, proving his position by the Bible first, and next by *Knoxville*.

Lawyers are called attorneys, because, in the time of our Saxon ancestors, the freemen met twice a year under the presidency of the shire-reeve or sheriff, and this meeting was called the sheriff's torn. By degrees the freemen declined giving their personal attendance, and a freeman who did attend, carried with him the proxies of such of his friends who could not appear. He who actually went to the sheriff's torn was paid, according to the old Saxon, "to go at the torn," and hence came the word "attorney," which signified one that went to the torn for others, carrying with him the power to act or vote for those who employed him. This distinction between attorney and solicitor arises from the latter practicing in a court of law.

Mr. Edwin Forrest the American tragedian, has become a convert to the belief in spiritual manifestations.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Union this morning announces that a special messenger, with instructions to our Minister at Madrid, will leave in the steamer Arctic to-day, demanding ample and immediate reparation for the outrage on the steamer Black Warrior at Havana.

A NOVEL SIGHT.—The boys and children of a large growth, were delighted yesterday with the sight of an Elk, harnessed and working by the side of a horse, in a carriage. The owner residing in the vicinity of town, has a pair of Elks which he is training, and expects soon to be able to drive them together before his carriage.—[Keokuk (Iowa) Whig, 15th.

CONCORD, March 22.—The Patriot claims the election of 160 democrats and 145 opposition.